HARVARD LAW SCHOOL COFFEE HOUR
HARVARD LAW SCHOOL
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASS.

23 Hammond Street
29 October 1955

Mr. Robert Amory, Jr.
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Amory:

On behalf of the Coffee Hour Committee, the students and faculty, it is my pleasure again to thank you for the illuminating talk last Tuesday (25 Oct. 1955) during your visit to Cambridge.

Despite my clear request to the reporter present from the H.L.S. Record not to publish any account of the meeting, the enclosed story did appear. My sincerest regrets and apologies to you cannot undo this unfortunate breach of faith on behalf of the newspaper's reporter--but in mitigation, you should know that the paper's editor was apparently informed by the student reporter that we did not want any quotation of your remarks. I take responsibility for failing to contact the editor directly myself. The student reporter claims a misunderstanding of our request, and that is where the matter now rests. To the best of my knowledge, this is the only report which did appear, and I have called it to Professor Leach's attention. I am profoundly sorry and can only trust that you will not be caused any discomfort by the report.

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon L. Berens

Sheldon L. Berens
Chairman

Harvard Rec

VOL. 21, NO. 5 CAMBRIDGE, MASS., T

Amory Speaks On Red Policy In Middle East

Soviet foreign policy began to thaw last February when the Communist leaders realized that "thermo-nuclear war is mutual suicide," according to Robert Amory, Jr. Speaking to a crowd of 200 students and faculty at the Coffee Hour Tuesday, Mr. Amory said that the new line for world Communists was to try "to stir up trouble" without the risk of world conflict.

A former professor of law at Harvard, Mr. Amory is now deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency. In his talk, he discussed recent trends in the Middle East.

The recent sale of armaments by Czechoslovakia to Egypt wreaks havoc with the balance of power in the Middle East, Mr. Amory stated. Although the amount of arms shipped is small, the transfer of several score jet fighters will give Egypt complete air supremacy over the state of Israel.

Among the problems holding up an Arab-Israeli settlement, Mr. Amory said, are the 800,000 refugees who are living in poverty just outside the Israeli border. The question of Israel's boundaries is also in dispute, with the Arabs seeking to re-establish the UN partition line of 1947.

Discussing what could be done to assure Israel's security in view of Egypt's arms purchases, Mr. Amory pointed to the danger of guaranteeing a truce line which was the result of war, rather than a "bilateral meeting of the minds." But the United States may nonetheless be obliged to guarantee frontiers to keep peace in the Middle East, he indicated.

Mr. Amory mentioned Afghanistan as another area where Soviet pressure is being applied. On the other hand, he cited Iraq and Iran as countries sympathetic to the West.

Various tensions among the Arab states are serving to impede Arab unity, Mr. Amory said. Differences between Egypt and Syria, and the variations in standards of government in the Arab states are keeping them apart. But Mr. Amory did not endorse Arab unity as a necessary prerequisite to peace and stability in the Middle East.

Mr. Amory was in Cambridge to speak before Prof. W. Barton Leach's Defense Policy Seminar, which met Tuesday afternoon from 4 to 6 p.m.

Legislative Bureau Picks 15 Members

Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Field and Walter W. Bredin, president of the International Program in Taxation, who acted as t just after the jury retired at the model trial.

Model Trial Mistrial Due to Record New

A news story appearing in the Harvard Law School F week as the basis for a motion for mistrial by plaintiff's coun the first year Model Trial in the James Bar Ames Courtroom. that the news story had prejudiced the plaintiff's case was the jury announced a verdict for the plaintiff.

The motion for mistrial was made by Prof. Richard H. Field, counsel for the plaintiff, in an action alleging malicious publication of a news story as violation of his client's right of privacy. Prof. Arthur E. Sutherland, attorney for the defendant, opposed him. Federal District Court Judge Francis J. W. Ford, who was presiding, denied the motion on the ground that it was "without substance."

Prof. Field argued that the article, which appeared in the edition of the Record published on the day of the trial, "contained material seriously detrimental to the interests of the plaintiff." He alleged that a matter was reported as fact which was in serious controversy by the plaintiff, was crucial to the proof of malicious intent by the defendant, and that the publication might have prejudiced the jury against his client.

The case revolved about the publication of a news story that the plaintiff had confessed to being a participant in germ warfare in Korea. The confession was made while he was a prisoner in a North Korean camp. The defendant, who was the editor of a small-town newspaper, had reason to suspect that the plaintiff was intending to run for public office. In a conversation with the plaintiff, the defendant [illegible] politics or the story [illegible] germ-warfare [illegible]

Leach's S Hear Mr Talk on

Field Marshal [illegible] ery of Alamein, the [illegible] mander Allied Pow dress the Defense [illegible] day, November 15, f

The famed comm Eighth Army in A 21st Army Group in War II will discuss c for modern war in a the graduate group, Leach, director of the

During the first Lord Montgomery v ture. During the se faculty panel header and Colonel Trevor the Harvard Army present questions to

Students in the c panel include John Wellesley, and Gord Pleasant Ridge, Mich

The Montgomery [illegible]